

HON. MARTIN E. OLMSTED.

Hon. Martin E. Olmsted

If there is one man in the House of Representatives who is entitled to the support of the people of Pennsylvania, it is the Hon. Martin E. Olmsted. He is one of the most active men in the House and a man whom the people of Pennsylvania have confidence in. Mr. Olmsted is sound on the negro question, which is a necessary requisite to make a man great and human. No man can be human who does not believe in human rights and equality of citizenship. The republican voters of Pennsylvania have a representative worthy to be respected and honored. He would make a good successor to speaker Cannon. Mr. Olmsted believes in manhood rights and is not dictatorial or untactful in his dealings with men and measures. He was one among the many Congressmen who voted against the Adam's Whipping-post bill. Mr. Olmsted will not vote for any measure that tends to oppress humanity. The voters of the 18th Pennsylvania District should see to it that Mr. Olmsted is elected to a position worthy of the man. The establishment of a whipping-post in any city and advocated and supported by any man should be sufficient cause for voters to leave him at home. It is an evidence that such a man has barbarous instincts which make him unfit to represent a people. Mr. Olmsted is a republican. Not a milk and water republican and not one of those compromising republicans. He has a consistency that respects him and a consistency that he honors. He is a man of noble qualities. He is honest, which is necessary to establish the confidence of a large constituency. The very fact of him voting against the establishment of a whipping-post in the District of Columbia, which would have been inflicted more upon the negro than any other nationality, should cause the colored vote to turn at any time.

Mr. Olmsted received his education in the common schools of Pennsylvania. He was a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives from 1881 to 1884, and was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1884. He was born in Ulysses township, Luzerne county, Pa., educated in common schools and Coudersport Academy. At an early age he was appointed assistant clerk by the auditor general (afterwards governor) Hartranft; one year later was promoted to corporation clerk, in charge of collection of taxes from corporations under Pennsylvania's peculiar revenue system; was continued in same position by Harrison Allen, auditor-general; read law with Hon. John W. Simonton, late president judge of Twelfth Judicial District, Harrisburg; was admitted to the bar of Dauphin county, November 25, 1878; to the bar of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania May 16, 1881 and to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States November 12, 1884; was elected to represent Dauphin county in the proposed constitutional convention in 1891; married October 25, 1899 to Gertrude, daughter of late Major Conway B. Howard, of Richmond, Va.; received honorary degree of doctor of laws from Lebanon Valley College in 1903, and from Dickinson College, in 1905; was

elected to the Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Congress from the Fourteenth District and elected to the Fifty-eighth Congress and re-elected to the Fifty-ninth Congress from the Eighteenth District, receiving 26,996 votes to 11,663 for J. L. Saylor, democrat, and 1,263 for W. M. Burkstresser, prohibitionist.

BIRTH OF LINCOLN DULY CELEBRATED.

In oratory and prayer tribute was paid the memory of Abraham Lincoln last night in many of the churches of Washington. Most elaborate programs were presented at the First Congregational and McKendree churches. In the former the celebration was in charge of Burnside Post, Grand Army of the Republic, while the United States Historical Society had charge in the other instance. Praises of Lincoln were sung in many other places.

At McKendree Church.

The natal day of Lincoln was celebrated in the McKendree Church by lengthy program of speeches and songs. The meeting was presided over by Major J. H. Stone. The opening hymn "Onward, Christian Soldier," sung by the church choir, was followed by address by representative Birdsell, who spoke of the appropriateness of celebrating the birthday of one who has loved so much for his country. Following an address by Col. J. Edwin Browne, Dr. Franklin gave a description of the tragedy of Lincoln's death. "Tenting on a night" followed by the choir of the church. Representative Holloway then reviewed the life of Lincoln.

"We Extol Thee, O Lord" was sung by the choir. The favorite poem "Lincoln," by Should the Spirit of Mortal Be Proud," by William Knox was recited by Mr. Hardy.

General Grant, who was the assistant secretary of war under President Harrison, recounted many incidents in the life of the martyred president.

The Great Liberator.

The most ardent speech of the evening was delivered by Capt. B. B. Dove, of West Virginia, who called Lincoln the great liberator. The allusion coming as it did from one who hailed from the South, brought cheer after cheer from the large audience. Captain Dove spoke of the good feeling with which the entire country reveres the name of Lincoln, and said that nowhere in the Union did the name of Abraham Lincoln stand for more than in the South.

A poem written for the occasion by Mrs. J. Walter Mitchell was read. Speeches by Generals Rumm and J. J. Jenkins ended the ceremonies.

MR. R. P. HAMLIN.

One of the most active young men connected with the Young Men's Christian Association is Mr. R. P. Hamlin, who was given a farewell reception last Sunday afternoon in True Reformer's Hall. Mr. Hamlin will take up the work in New York City, to which place he has been transferred. He is one of the highest and most active young men in the work and his services will be greatly missed in the city. It is to be regretted that such a valuable man is to leave the community in which he has done so much. The exercises last Sunday were more than interesting. Mr. Hamlin left Thursday.

What I Saw and Heard

There are lots of dissatisfied people in the community. Nothing seems to please them.

Attorney Fountain Peyton is responsible for the new term, H. O. T. Write and ask him. People who do the credit business know what Mr. Peyton means. Judge Alexander Mullonay has been complimented for his good work in the police court. Judge Mullonay has undoubtedly surprised his friends.

Judge Moss, the veteran of Anacostia, is a genius. Very philosophic in his utterances and at times very cunning. The new police court is making great headway. If the weather continues to be good it will be but a few months before it will be completed.

The Waiters and Ex-waiters Association is doing quite well. From the many organizations in this city one would presume that a large hall could be constructed.

Many of the colored attorneys are of the opinion that it is important they get together.

They ought to unite if they know how much good there is in organization.

There are two great organizations in this city, the True Reformer's and the St. Luke. There are several insurance companies that are doing well. It is gratifying to see these organizations succeed. The colored people have faith in them. They have come to realize the importance of going into business.

There is a movement on foot to organize an apartment house association. It is greatly needed in this city.

Register J. W. Lyons has gone to Georgia to attend the colored men's convention called by Rev. W. J. White. The new Register of the Treasury will be in the city some time shortly. It is claimed he will manage his own office and not leave it other people.

Mr. Cyrus Fields Adams, the assistant register, will not be disturbed.

There is a big fight in Maryland against Representative Pearce, by the Dawson forces. The fight is growing hotter and hotter each day.

The colored republicans are dissatisfied. They have received no consideration whatever. They are tired of promises.

The juvenile court bill has not passed as yet. This is another unnecessary expense on the people. Why not allow each magistrate to try juvenile cases? It will be less expense to the people. It doesn't require over two or three hours a day. If the magistrates try these cases the time will be shortened.

Fairplay.

ATTORNEY POLLARD.

Among the many active attorneys in this city, Mr. W. L. Pollard may be mentioned as one. Attorney Pollard was employed in the City Post Office for a number of years and was regarded as one of the most efficient clerks in that department. On account of the increase in his law and real estate business he had to resign his position and attend strictly to his business. By strict attention to business Mr. Pollard has made great progress in his law and real estate business.

Paraphrastic News

BY MISS MATHIE L. CHASE.

Major John W. Thomas, president of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroad, died at his home in Nashville, Tenn., last Monday at the age of twenty-six.

The President granted a pardon last Monday in the case of Midshipman Feriether, recently convicted at Annapolis for hazing and sentenced to be dismissed.

About six persons were burned to death in a fire that swept a busy commercial district of the east end of the Morrison street bridge spanning the Willamette river at Portland, Ore.

The Court of Appeals at Albany, N. Y., upheld the indictments against Abraham H. Hammel last Tuesday, the well-known New York lawyer charging subordination of perjury in the Dodge-Mose divorce case.

R. H. Williams, president, and B. W. Griffin, cashier of the Bolivar County bank, which was closed last Saturday were arrested at Cleveland, Miss.

The body of Wm. M. Evans, a prominent and wealthy furniture merchant of Newcastle, Pa., was found last Tuesday at the bottom of a cellar on Lange avenue.

Miss Grace P. Thurston, eldest daughter of former United States Senator John M. Thurston, from Nebraska, died last Monday night at the Columbia Hospital, this city as the result of an operation for appendicitis.

The resignation of Midshipman Minor Feriether, was refused by Secretary of the Navy.

The Portsmouth and Range works and a number of adjoining buildings at Portsmouth, Ohio were burned last week. The loss is estimated at \$100,000, partly covered by insurance.

Rev. Justin G. Wade, pastor of the First Congregational Church, at Waukegan, Ill., was arrested last week on the charge of sending obscene letters through the mails.

A meeting of the National Anti-Jim Crow Car Association was held last week in this city at the office of Mr. Thos. L. Jones, 616 D. street, N. W.

Among our exchanges last week we welcomed the following new ones: The Western Opinion, an eight-page seven-column weekly paper; The front weekly, a four-page, six-column paper, published in Griffin, Pa.; The Bulletin, a six-column, four-page paper, published in Greenville, Miss.; The Birmingham Reporter, an eight-page paper, published in Birmingham, Ala.; and The Vindicator, an eight-page paper, published in Coffeyville, Kan.

Mrs. Robert J. Woodward, after sleeping two weeks, died at her home in Hering, Lewis county, New York, last week.

Isaac Fisher, of Marietta, Ohio, 76 years old and Ahoka Porter, a widow of sixty-five years, eloped last Saturday and were married in Parkersburg, W. Va.

Owing to the cloudy weather the eclipse of the moon was not visible in all places.

Fifty-five natives of Johannesburg, Transvaal, were drowned last week, on



HON. JOHN FLETCHER LACEY

OF OSKALOOSA, IOWA.

ing to the flooding of South Rose, a deep gold mine.

The fine five-story brick building occupied by Farrington and Whitney, importers and spice grinders at the corner of Greenwich and North Moore streets, N. Y., was destroyed by fire last week. The loss was \$135,000.

Harvey C. Brown, a broker at Boston, was sentenced to state's prison for a term of from two and a-half years to five years for forging and uttering certificates of stock of Boston and Albany Railway valued at \$135,000.

President Roosevelt promised Professor Horace Talbot to take into consideration the invitations extended to him to attend the golden jubilee exercises of the institution which begins July 12.

The fifty-second anniversary of Mr. J. C. Price, the founder of Livingston College, was observed by the faculty and students of that school.

Rev. John B. Richmond, a retired Episcopal clergyman, died at Medford, Mass., last week at the age of 93 years.

President Loubet gave a farewell dinner one night last week at the Elysee Palace, Paris, to the cabinet ministers and their families, a number of personal friends and the members of his staff.

Benjamin E. Valentine, a wealthy Brooklyn lawyer, has been convicted by a jury in Mincola, L. I., of uttering a forged deed conveying property from his wife to his mother.

The two sons of Jesse Hearn were shot and immediately killed at their home last week north of Rochelle, Ga., by Joe Watts.

Littleton, a town in W. Va., was almost destroyed by fire last week. There is much suffering among the families whose homes were destroyed, by the cold weather. The loss is estimated at \$300,000.

GRAND ARMY MEN PROTEST.

Against Making General Lee's Birthday a National Memorial Day.

Washington, February 2.—The members of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of the Potomac, have joined in a letter of protest, signed by 200 of their membership, against the action taken on January 24th by the Confederate Veterans' Camp of New York city looking to making the birthday of Gen. Robert E. Lee a national memorial day.

The protest which was sent to Corporal James Tanner, Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., was called out by newspaper dispatches reciting that at a meeting of the Confederate Veterans on the date named, Gen. Fred D. Grant, Commander of the Department of the East, who was present as a guest, proposed making January 19—the anniversary of Gen. Lee's birth—a national memorial day—and that the motion was adopted with cheers.

The letter protests against the suggestion that may "lead up to placing your comrades in the attitude of revering the memory of a man who no doubt was a good neighbor and husband, but whose public act was that of a traitor." "We protest," it says, "as Gen. Fred Grant's illustrious father would, against teaching the youth of this country that treason is a proper act for applause."

It is understood that the protest is to be taken up by Grand Army men throughout the country.—New York Sun.

Eighteen out of the twenty-five Presidents of the United States have been Country Lawyers. In the Senate of the 58th Congress there were 37 Country Lawyers and 16 City Lawyers out of a membership of 90 and in the House of Representatives, 195 Country Lawyers and 62 City Lawyers out of 386 members but not buried.

HON. JOHN FLETCHER LACEY.

This distinguished representative of Iowa, is a fighter. He yields to no man. On the field of battle, in politics and elsewhere he knows no such word as fail. He is almost a self-made man. He is the author of two digests, which are standard works in the state of Iowa. Mr. Lacey is a republican and is a plain and outspoken man. He never keeps anything hid and when he goes out to meet the enemy, like Commodore Perry, "they are ours." He has made a good record while in Congress.

He never forgets to stick to his constituents. A few days ago when the republican door-keeper of the House wanted to dismiss one of his colored constituents, Mr. Lacey came to the rescue and saved him. He is sound on all questions. He belongs to the old school of republicans, who can always be relied upon. They never vacillate, but like Grant, he knows his friends. This will make any man succeed. Mr. Lacey is one of those stalwart republicans, who voted against the Adam's Whipping-post bill. Mr. Lacey is a humanitarian and he believes also in equality of citizenship. He believes in every man supporting the constitution of the United States. Mr. Lacey has a host of friends in Congress. He is always on the side of right. There is no man in Congress who is more interested in the soldiers of this country than he is.

John Fletcher Lacey, republican, of Oskaloosa, was born near Martinville, Va., (now West Virginia), May 30, 1841; removed to Iowa in 1855; received a common school education; enlisted in Company H, Third Iowa Infantry, in May, 1861, and afterwards served as a private in Company D, Thirty-third Iowa Infantry; as Sergeant-Major and Lieutenant in Company C of that regiment; was promoted to Assistant Adjutant-General on the staff of Brig. Gen. Samuel E. Rice, and after that officer was killed in battle, was assigned to duty on the staff of Maj. Gen. Frederick Steele; served in the Iowa legislature one term in 1870; was temporary chairman of Iowa republican convention in 1878; served one term in city council; one term as city solicitor of Oskaloosa; is a lawyer and author of Lacey's Railway Digest, and Lacey's Iowa Digest; was elected to the Fifty-first, Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth Congress and re-elected to the Fifty-ninth Congress, receiving 23,113 votes, to 13,840 for S. A. Brewster, democrat; 1,607 for I. D. Kellogg, prohibitionist; 1,546 for Perry Engle, socialist; and 42 for E. J. Emmerts, Populist.

There are 2,000 dogs entered in the big dog show at Madison Square Garden, New York City, February 12. Fairbanks is busy nursing a boom for presidency. He has had the presidential bee in his bonnet for many years. Many persons believed that Mr. McKinley desired to see Mr. Fairbanks succeed him in the presidential chair. Our special representative is now making his rounds. Please pay up. (N. B.—We only have reference to those who owe us.) We are unable to run a paper on promises. Please take notice. Mr. Harry Harris went home sick from the Bureau of Printing. Mr. Melvin J. Chrism, of New York City, was in the city this week on his way South.

There are lots who are wearing fine clothes this month who may look like tramps next month. We are all born and bred in this country.



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CURIOUS LEGAL POINT.
Shall Cremated Corpses Pay Same Rate for Carriage as Body in Coffin?

Paris.—A curious case now before a French tribunal involves a point which has not yet come up for legal settlement. A certain New York doctor, whose name thus far is withheld, recently accompanied a wealthy western American to Italy, where his patient after a lingering illness died. In order to avoid the trouble and formalities of carrying the body to the United States in a coffin the doctor on his own authority had the corpse cremated. The ashes were placed in a small urn, which was then packed carefully and shipped as ordinary freight on which he paid the usual tariff according to weight. The doctor landed on the American side all right, but the steamship company discovered his secret and demanded the price of carrying a dead body in a coffin, which amounts to nearly \$150 more than the doctor paid for the urn's transportation. This he refused and the case must be decided at Paris, since it was at a French port that the urn was shipped. The impression here is that the company will lose the case.

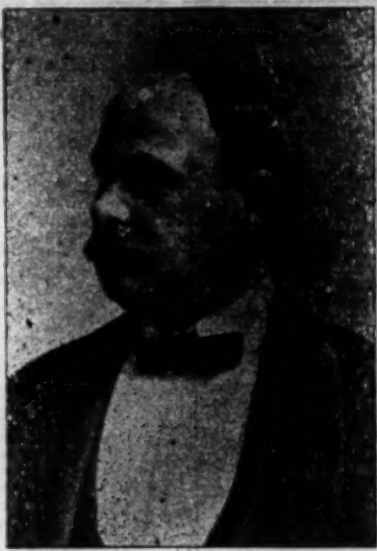
TO DUPLICATE EVERY GUN.
Precaution That Is Deemed Necessary by the Naval General Board.

Washington.—Every gun in the navy must have its duplicate to guard against any emergency and accident. If the recommendation of the naval chief of ordnance is carried out. The naval general board, it is believed, thoroughly approves of it, and consequently the naval estimates to go before the next congress may contain a formidable item to cover the cost of producing the new guns. Such accidents as have happened in recent years, particularly to the big turret guns of the battleships, would compel the ship to go into action in disabled condition or be laid up for months in a navy yard. The idea is to keep spare guns in stock at convenient points to immediately replace the damaged ones.

Growth of Things Out West.
A correspondent of the Checotah (T. T.) Times, and for whose veracity that paper vouches, tells the following: "The terrible news comes from the western part of the Cherokee Nation that a boy climbed a cornstalk to see how the corn was getting along, and now the corn is growing up faster than the boy can climb down. The boy is clear out of sight. Three men have undertaken to cut the stalk down with axes and saws the boy from starvation, but it grows so fast that they can't back twice in the same place. The boy is living on nothing but raw corn and already has thrown down over four bushels of cobs."

Decorated Chef.
King Edward's chef, M. Menager, was among those to receive birthday honor on the occasion of his majesty's recent birthday. He is believed to be among the most accomplished chefs in the world. He was decorated with the Victoria medal. Other recipients of that distinction are understood to feel that in conferring the medal on a cook King Edward has rather cheapened the honor.

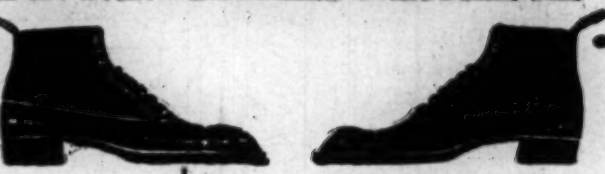
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A HIGH DEGREE

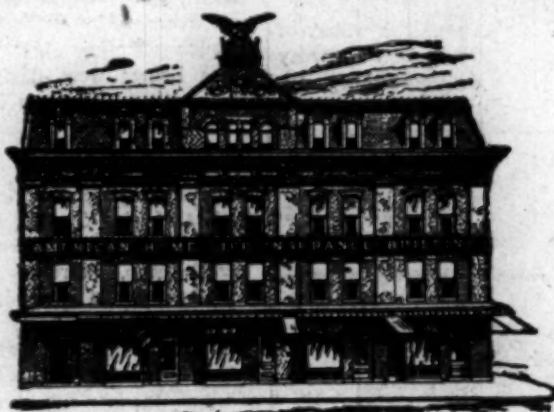


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I. O. N. I. C. of A., fraternal, meets at Lecompte, La., the second and third Tuesday nights in each month. R. E. Pickens, W. P. P. J. E. Dailey W. C. S.

I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., No. 127 meets at its office, 608 Bolton street east, the first and third Monday nights in each month. Rev. S. T. Shepherd, worthy president. T. P. Haywood, W. C. S. Ocie Weathers W. P. P.

Golden Star Department of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., No. 248, meets at St. James, La., the first and third Saturdays in each month. J. W. Walker, W. P. P. Alex. Anoisian W. C. S.

Eastern Star Department, No. 243 of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., meets at Darrow, La., the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. Leon Bates, W. P. P. M. Baptise, W. C. S. Dempsey Wilson, W. R. S.

Lippman Department of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., No. 152, meets at Kings Ferry, Fla., the fourth Friday in each month. Jack Lippman, W. P. P. Loula Underwood, W. C. S.

Western Star Department, No. 231, meets at Ennis, Tex., first and third Saturdays in each month. Spencer Gary, W. P. P. C. C. Carlies, W. R. S. A. Cattle, W. C. S.

Eagle's Wing Department, No. 27, meets at Ashville, Fla., the second and fourth Sundays in each month. G. B. Brown, W. P. P. L. D. Dixon, W. C. S.

Elizabeth Department, I. O. N. of A. F., No. 53, meets at Chauncey, Ga., on the first Saturday in each month. Rev. E. Adams, W. P. P.; Peter Stanley, W. C. S.

Department No. 136 meets at Baton Rouge, La., first and third Wednesday nights in each month. Jos. Newton, W. P. P. M. B. Stewart, W. C. S.

Fraternal Sunrise Department, No. 17, meets at Fort Worth, Tex., the first and third Wednesday nights in each month. R. R. Sloan, W. P. P.; Henry Henderson, W. P. P.; M. Mathew W. F. V. P.; I. B. Balenger, W. C. S.

Sunrise Department, No. 31, meets at Dallas, Tex., second and fourth Thursday nights in each month. A. R. Brown, W. P. P. S. A. N. Hamilton, W. P. P. Rebecca Carpenter, W. R. S. Savannah Slaughter, W. C. S.

Department No. 13 meets at Lake City, Fla., first and second Monday nights in each month. Joe Dorsey W. P. P. W. M. Pasco, W. F. V. P. Giles Duncan, W. C. C. B. Bartley, W. C. S.

NOTICE.
To all Departments of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. Fraternal, the semi-annual pass word is ready for all Departments. Send for it at once. See Ritual, page 13.

I. L. Walton
Evergreen Department, No. 240, meet at Red Fish, La., the 1st and 3rd Friday in each month. A. T. Finley, W. P. P.; Chas. Dupar, E. V. P.; A. T. Finley, W. C. S.

Harmony Department, No. 71, meet

IS NOT A REFORMER.

H. S. HADLEY OF MISSOURI A UNIQUE FIGURE.

Sketch of Attorney General Who Is Trying to Show That Standard Oil Company Is Nothing But a Trust.

New York.—Herbert S. Hadley, attorney general of the state of Missouri, who recently tried to worm out of Henry H. Rogers and other Standard Oil witnesses the true relation between the Standard Oil company and the so-called independent concerns doing business in Missouri, is almost as unique in his way as Gov. Folk himself. Mr. Hadley is only 34 years old, but already he has made a name for himself as a brilliant lawyer. He was elected corporation counsel of Kansas City, Mo., when only 27 years old, and at the age of 30 he was chosen public prosecutor, serving in that capacity for two years, while Mr. Folk was making his reputation in St. Louis, at the other end of the state.

Defeated for reelection in 1902, he determined not to enter the political arena again, and accepted a retainer from the street railway interests of Kansas City. But in a Republican state convention in Missouri, a year ago last fall, he was forced into nomination against his will. Named to break a deadlock by a speaker who was already on the stage to put in nomination another man, his friends carried him bodily to the rear of the hall, in order to prevent his protesting against his own nomination, which was unanimous. He made an active canvass in what looked to be a forlorn hope, and was elected.

Hadley, who for the time being, at least, is a national figure, declines to pose as a reformer. He says he has no message from the west to deliver to the east. As an individual he has nothing against Henry H. Rogers or John D. Rockefeller. It is not his purpose to inquire into secrets of "the System," except so far as they have a direct bearing on the case at issue. Though he is closely associated with Gov. Folk, he asserts he is not completely in sympathy with a movement which is proclaiming ne-



HERBERT S. HADLEY.
(Missouri Official Who Is Probing Standard Oil Company.)

cessity of sweeping changes in the nation.

Mr. Hadley does not profess any particular sympathy with the onslaughts being made against trusts generally. If anything, he is rather favorably disposed towards them; but his personal opinions he keeps in the background in the effort to bring out evidence in connection with the charge that the Standard Oil company controls all the companies doing business in Missouri, and has so manipulated things that there is no competition there in the business, the territory being divided up among several companies, all of whom are controlled by Mr. Rogers and his dummies.

"If the case of the state of Missouri is successful, it will mean that the state will be opened to great private oil interests of Kansas, which are now unable to sell their product at any price. The Waters-Pierce company would lose its charter and the Standard and the Republic companies their licenses to do business within the state. Pipe lines would at once be run from Kansas oil fields and an outlet would be afforded which is now lacking for product of that state.

"As to Mr. Rogers and his refusal to answer all pertinent questions, it is an exhibition of the latest method adopted by the masters of Standard Oil. Next to a reputation for purity of personal living the surest way to reach the heart of the people is through its sense of humor. Mr. Rockefeller entertained the American Humorous association in Cleveland, and now Mr. Rogers is taking advantage of his opportunity to pose as a humorist. It goes without my saying it that he is a very able and a very brilliant man, but his pose ought to be too transparent to deceive the public."

A Mexican's Proof of Bravery.

Jose Maria Huerta, with a number of friends was standing in a saloon at Guadalupe, Mexico, recently, when he suddenly drew a pistol, and to show them how brave he was, declared he would kill the first person who passed, and, cocking his gun, he stood in the doorway waiting. Suddenly a shot was heard, and looking out Huerta's companions saw Rafael Martinez, who happened to pass by, lying in the middle of the street, in a death agonies. Huerta had kept a word. His friends, horrified at such a cold-blooded murder, seized him and delivered him to the police.

SOME GARDENING FREAKS.

Clay Model Heads of Various Kinds the Latest Departure in Horticulture.

Who remembers the time when there was not a popular craze? It seems impossible for people to exist without some pet fad or other, be it ever so trivial or foolish. Lately especially have a weakness in this direction, though with them it usually takes the form of a new pet animal. The gardening profession has not escaped the general search for novelty, and a year or two ago Japanese fern-balls were all the rage; also quaint fern figures were formed to represent various birds and animals. These were readily bought by the novelty-seeking public.

The latest quaint idea of the gardener is clay model heads, the faces



A STUDY IN BEARD AND WHISKERS

of which are marked by all manner of queer expressions. Around the scalp where the hair should grow, on the eyebrows, and on the upper lip, the models are cut in lines, which reduces the clay to such a thickness that it is porous. These model heads are hollow, and have to be kept filled with water, and on the prepared places a special fine grass seed, which is supplied with the heads, is sown. In the course of a week a fine crop of lovely silky grass sprouts out, giving the heads a very quaint and bright appearance. As the water evaporates or leaks through, the heads must be refilled.

Quite a surprising number of different expressions and types can be produced with the same head, by varying the growth from an abundant crop in one place to a ragged growth in another, or entirely omitting to sow the seeds in various places. A clean-shaven, bald-headed, benevolent old gentleman can be portrayed faithfully on the same head that with a different growth will show a man with abundant hair and long beard. Eyebrows can be grown or omitted at will, and since the heads are modeled with comical expressions to start with, when grown in quaint designs they are certainly the most mirth-producing garden decoration that has been invented.

GOVERNOR OF MOSCOW.

Admiral Doubassoff Has Been Instrumental in Crushing the Rebellion in Russian City.

St. Petersburg.—Admiral Doubassoff, who is in command of the imperial troops at Moscow, and is governor general of the old capital of the czars, recently used stern measures in repressing the revolutionary outbreak recently. He is charged with having aided in their desperate work. Doubassoff is a representative of the aristocratic reactionaries, and is not in touch with the reform movement, believing that autocracy is the only rule for Russia.

Little is known of his naval exploits or of the achievements through which he has advanced, but his work in killing and imprisoning the revolutionists has been thorough and he has spared neither sex nor age. All who



ADMIRAL DOUBASSOFF.
(Russian Commander Who Crushed Rebellion in Moscow.)

have raised the red flag of rebellion have been mercilessly pursued and shot down and at times even capitulation did not stop the bloody work.

The casualties among the rebels are reported to be enormous, and mainly because the orders of Doubassoff were so implicitly followed by those under his command. He is not an old man, having reached only the age of 55, so what the future holds for him is not known. Should the fires of rebellion become as fierce in any other section of the czar's domain as it was in Moscow, it is expected that the admiral will be transferred to the new scene of operation and be allowed to work his will.

Bats Get the Coin.

Arthur Boyle, depot master at Atchison, Kan., says that rats carry away money almost as fast as it falls through the cracks of the platform. They are attracted by the brightness of the coin and by the fact that it bears the odor of the human body.

The Bee.

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EDITOR FORTUNE.

The speech of Editor T. Thomas Fortune in New York last week at the Suffrage meeting was manly and patriotic. Mr. Fortune may have his faults, but, The Bee has always found him defending the cause of the negro and upholding those principles which tend to elevate his people. Mr. Fortune may go astray sometimes, but it is generally against his will. Efforts have been made to lead him from the path of righteousness, but he generally drifts back into the fold of right and justice. The Bee congratulates its able contemporary and hopes that the day will come when his defense of the down-trodden will be appreciated.

In the South as well as elsewhere, the colored domestic is being supplanted. The above excerpt from the Recorder, published in Indianapolis, Ind., shows that three hundred white German girls have been imported to Atlanta, Ga. The colored servants must get a move on there before it is too late. The white people are becoming tired of the way colored servants are acting when in their employ.

There is some work for the church to do now. They should talk to the servant classes and tell them that they must do better than what they have been doing. Work is honorable no matter what kind it is, man, woman, boy or girl without money will be a detriment to society. It matters not what your vocation in life is, do it well. The country is full of educated men and women out of work. It is the person that has money and property that is respected. The wages of a domestic is small, it is true, but nevertheless he should endeavor to save something from small wages. Instead of spending so much for excursions and picnics during the season for their frolics, it is best to put that money away for a rainy day. The colored domestic must reform if he or she wishes to succeed. One of the most reliable agencies in this city, if not the most reliable, is conducted by Mr. J. T. C. Newsom. He understands the servant element better, no doubt, than any agency in the city. It is hoped that Mr. Newsom will give this class of people to understand just what is to be expected and what is coming. There is danger ahead. Take warning.

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY.

The North has extended the olive branch of peace to the South. The Blue and the Gray no longer draw the sword of enmity toward each other, but to-day the two, once opposing war elements, are living in peace and harmony. The thousands who are now buried at Arlington as a result of the late civil war are now fighting side by side for one common cause. Why should the negro in the South look upon the Southern man with distrust and suspicion? Why can't he also make overtures to his Southern neighbors? It is true that there is a feeling of enmity existing on the part of a few Southern people against the colored man, but these few belong to the common people who are ever against themselves. If the Blue can forgive the Gray why can't the blacks? If the Blue can overlook the relentless butchering and slaughter of their comrades why can't the blacks? Must the black man continue to live on terms of enmity with his neigh-

ors in the South? Should politics be allowed to be a barrier to the advancement of the Southern black man? The time has come for the black man to think and act for himself and do that which he knows an elieve to be his best interest. President McKinley permitted a Confederate badge to be placed in the button-hole of his coat. President Roosevelt allowed himself to be entertained by those who abused him. Why can't the black man speak to his Southern neighbor and tell him that he no longer holds enmity against him? Will the South extend the olive branch of peace to her oppressed colored neighbor? Will the South cease her relentless persecutions against the colored man and permit him to breathe the air of liberty and enjoy the fruits of freedom? The colored man is obedient to the laws of his country. While there may be some who are rebellious, yet nine-tenths of the colored population of the United States will continue to be loyal to the public and obedient to the laws. The Blue and the Gray have united. Why not the black man?

THE REVIVAL FEVER.

There should be virtue in religion. There also should be sincerity in men and women and consistency in everything that is done. There is a certain season in the year that is affected with a religious germ. From twelve o'clock on New Year night the nations begin to pray. That is those who believe in religion.

This praying and shouting continues until the excursion season begins. Between this time thousands of Baptists and other denominations are baptised because they profess religion. The religious fervor stops when frolic begins and these Christians think no more of praying and shouting until the end of the old year and then the devil breaks loose again. The church ceases its prayer meetings and revivals; the preacher is seen with hand bills and tickets appealing to the people to go down the river or go to some public park or picnic. Many of the revivals are mockeries and libel on religion. Many preachers should follow the vocation of advertising agents for picnics and excursions. Will some of these preachers explain to the public their inconsistencies? At many of these revivals you will hear shouting, crying and many other sacrilegious demonstrations that will lead some people to believe that the pulpit is holy and righteous. There should be as much praying in summer as there is in winter. Will the pulpit explain why it does all its shouting and praying from January 1, 12 o'clock M. till the picnic and excursion season begins? The pulpit is not doing its duty.

THE WHIPPING POST.

There was lots of fun in the House of Representatives Monday when Mr. Adams of Pennsylvania was recognized to discuss his whipping-post bill. Mr. Adams received a greater thrashing than the wife-beaters would receive if the bill had become a law.

Mr. Adams is a bachelor and knows nothing about the trials and tribulations of a married woman. There are some people in this city too good to be upon this earth. This class of people belong to the so-called hypocritical Christian class. They pretend to have so much sympathy for humanity and when they are placed in a position to administer it, they lay it on with a vengeance. The whipping-post bill now sleeps. It will never rise again. Gabriel and his trumpet at the resurrection will not be able to revive it. The only person that will rise at the resurrection of the dead will be Mr. Adams, the author of the bill. The civilized people in this city never favored the bill. They are human and believe in humanity. Mr. Adams has been imposed upon. All the insane people are not in St. Elizabeth and just how one could have gotten next to the distinguished member from Pennsylvania The Bee is unable to state. Let it rest in peace.

MR. W. T. VERNON.

A young lady from Kansas has arrived in this city and she called to see the President last week, but he refused to see her. Her mission was

against Mr. W. T. Vernon, who has been named by the President for Register of the Treasury. The information of The Bee is that the alleged charges against Mr. Vernon are false and without foundation. The best people in his state declare that Mr. Vernon is a moral and upright young man and the alleged charges were the instigation of his political enemies. The entire Kansas delegation, including the leading white and colored citizens in the State, have indorsed him. The advice of The Bee is that the young lady who has been paid to come to the city to oppose his confirmation had better return home and engage in other work more profitable. Mr. Vernon is a young man and a deserving man at that. He has made a record of which the people in his state are proud. President Roosevelt has investigated the alleged charges against Mr. Vernon and he found them to be untrue. Any person may charge a man with having committed an offense but to prove it is something else. Mr. Vernon will be confined.

SCHOOL BILLS.

Some enemy to the public school system has inspired Congress to introduce several bills making radical changes in the school system. The bill transmitted by the Commissioner from the School Board is the one most acceptable. What is needed in the schools is increased pay for the overworked teachers. They are poorly paid and badly treated. The District Commissioners are aware what is needed in the school. The people have faith in them. They are not responsible for the present form of government.

Congress is to blame. If Congress is not satisfied with the present form of government why doesn't it give the people the elective franchise. So far as the Commissioners are concerned, they are honest.

HON. MARLIN E. OLMSTED.

On the front page of The Bee will be read with interest the life and character of one of the greatest men in the House of Representatives, the Hon. Marlin E. Olmsted. He is one man in Congress who is sound on the race question and is ever watchful of the interest of his constituents. Notwithstanding the great political upheaval in the State of Pennsylvania Mr. Olmsted is one man who has steered clear of all political entanglements. His course in Congress entitles him to the confidence and continued support of the constituents in his district and indeed of the entire State of Pennsylvania.

DEATH OF DUNBAR.

Paul Lawrence Dunbar, the negro poet is dead. His poems were the essence of sweetness, merriment and pleasure. He was a genius in poetic art. Unassuming in every particular and a man the race will miss. Mr. Dunbar leaves a wife who is equally as great in literature and as refined as the Empress Josephine when she was at the French Court. The poems of Mr. Dunbar will live until after ages and history will record him as the greatest poet of his race.

The tattler is as bad as the meddler.

The Pen and Pencil Club should incorporate if it can.

The people in Garfield should favor the Commissioners' school bill.

The colored man is the easiest fooled individual in the United States.

It is the man who fails that finds fault with his successful competitor.

Benjamin Tillman is never happy unless he is knocking something or somebody.

The Bee would advise the Southern negroes to join hands with their white neighbors.

The Republican politicians should be given to understand that they can no longer fool the negro.

The Bee congratulates its able contemporary, the Boston Guardian, on its fine appearance last week.

The Business League has the num-

bers and there is no reason that it should not be doing some material work.

The Business League banqueted Mr. Booker T. Washington Thursday evening. The members should now build a hall.

The negro has received about all that he is to receive from the administration. President Roosevelt has closed the door of hope and the square has gone hunting.

The Bee feels confident that the commissioners will appoint a colored detective. There is no reason that the colored people should not have a colored sergeant or a lieutenant.

WHITE TEACHERS.

From The Moon.

Therefore a certain class of men white and black, cry: "Only negro teachers for negro schools." This would be a calamity. Why? Not because competent negro teachers cannot today be found—they are to be sure fewer in number, but they can be had. But because the only remaining point of intimate sympathetic and broad-minded contact between the white and black world in the South is through the white teachers of negro schools. Destroy this and you destroy the last positive link that binds these worlds together and keeps black children from thinking all white people are heartless rascals, and keeps white people from unconsciously classing negroes and brutes together. We must wipe up this contact, plead for it and perpetuate it. Every negro school should have a mixed faculty, just as some day we hope every white school will have.

But we want such faculties only on condition that they enter fully and cheerfully into the social and spiritual life of the school, otherwise the prick of their presence spoils the whole point of their being there. What finer social settlements in the world than Fisk, Atlanta and Hampton? And what is the whole object of settlement work but social contact, personal sympathy, a sharing of life between artificially separated groups. Does President Nye think Hull House would be improved by importing a snob who would refuse to eat with Dagoes? Ask Jane Addams.

May we not hope that Howard and Talladega will purge themselves and rise to their great opportunity for service? And above all let us pray that the New Dispensation in the American Missionary Association—that mother of freedom and equality—will die a quick and natural death.

BISHOP HARTZELL VISITS THE KING OF PORTUGAL.

From the Southwestern Christian Advocate.

The visit of Bishop Hartzell to the King and ministers of Portugal a few months since, has already borne excellent fruit. Our school teachers in Madeira have been registered and that important work goes forward. Important concessions have been secured by which our Protestant people may be buried in Roman Catholic cemeteries under better conditions. It is also probable that the Bishop will secure a private Protestant cemetery on our mission grounds at San Antonio de Serra. This last would be a great boon to our work. Another very important matter is the securing of the legal registration of the births, marriages and deaths of all our people (native or foreign) in Portuguese colonies. By this, under Portuguese law, the children of our people are legitimate and property can be inherited. Otherwise this property would go to the government. Some other matters are still in abeyance, one being the form of titles to property. Missionaries and other Protestants residing in Roman Catholic countries can appreciate the great value of these concessions. The Bishop has secured another important concession in Angola by which our schools in the West Central Africa Mission Conference are not to be interfered with, although in many points our teachers could not the examination required by a new Roman Catholic school law. Bishop Hartzell showed the Governor the diplomas and certificates of our missionaries and explained the qualifications of our native teachers. The Governor paid high compliments to our schools, saying that they were better than the Portuguese schools, and that if anybody troubled them we should let him know. Thus, step by step, full civil and religious liberty advances in Portugal and its colonies.

THE AMERICAN NEGRO AND THE GOVERNMENT.

From The Western Opinion.

The colored people in the body politic should have a voice in the political control and like all other true Americans should lose their race identity ethnically and subsist by and with the consent of rightful authority, which is always vested in the majority, for after all in the breast of most true

Americans is a spirit of fairness. Those are the people who are responsible for the laws which grace or disgrace our statute books.

That was the influence which controlled that gallant body of representative Americans Sept. 17, 1787, who by their preamble met to "form a more perfect union, to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, to promote the general welfare and to secure the blessings for themselves and for their posterity."

Colored people should get out of the idea that they are separate and distinct from the American government. They must not consider the insult heaped upon them by narrow, prejudiced persons as having emanated from the government.

Such things cannot come from the government proper without coming directly or indirectly in proportion from them. To consider themselves separate and apart from the government is to reconcile themselves to the separation by those who have been prominent in the abridgment of their rights.

THE GARRISON CENTENNIAL.

From the Boston Herald.

The various services in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of William Lloyd Garrison's birth occurred at a time when the attention of press and people was deeply engaged in a municipal contest more hotly waged than any other in a long period of years. While the newspapers gave quite as much space to the many meetings in honor of Garrison as could have been expected under the circumstances, it was, of course, impossible to report the occasion with fullness of detail. Unquestionably there are a great many persons, both here and in other parts of the country, who desire to have a record of what was done and said on that important occasion. The whole affair was managed by committees of the Suffrage League of Boston and vicinity, and a very complete report made, which is now published in a small volume, with several illustrations of value. Copies can be obtained on application to W. M. Trotter, editor of the Guardian, 3 Tremont Row.

As will be recalled, the services extended through two days, December 10 and 11, the first day beginning Sunday. There were on that day assemblages at Garrison's grave in Forest Hills Cemetery, his former home, "Rockledge," in Roxbury; at the statue in Commonwealth avenue and at the former Joy Street African Baptist Church, now a Jewish synagogue, where the New England Anti-Slavery Society was formed in 1832. At all these places there were appropriate exercises. On Monday was the all-day meeting in Faneuil Hall, with a series of addresses of unusual interest by men and women of the white and colored races, many of them having been contemporaries with Garrison and co-workers or sympathizers. The most formal oration of the occasion was that given in Faneuil Hall on Monday evening, by the Rev. Reverdy C. Ransom, a fit and eloquent testimonial of the gratitude of his race to Garrison and an earnest appeal to the negro to go forward to secure by unremitting endeavor all rights of citizenship in the republic.

In reading this and other addresses, especially those of the Hon. Albert E. Pillsbury and the Rev. Dr. A. A. Berle, one is impressed by the serious note of the wrong that has been done in some sections of the land to the negro race by the partial and degrading denial of legal justice and the right of suffrage. It was recognized that, in the coming agitation to acquire a just status in the industrial, social and political opportunities of the nation, the negroes must make the contest under their own leadership largely. They can no longer depend on the sure support of the party which Sumner inspired and Lincoln led. It seems to have forgotten them. They must depend on appeals to the sense of right and equity in the hearts of the American people. It is contrary to the genius of American institutions that 10,000,000 citizens shall be subjects and serfs of the rest, without power to serve and protect themselves by the means peculiar to free citizens in a free state.

If there are any persons who imagine that the negro problem can ever be permanently settled in this country until it is settled on the basis of the equal rights of all citizens without the proscription of any because of race or color, such persons are deluding themselves. The more the wrong is insisted upon and enforced, the more costly and destructive will be the eruption that must come sooner or later. The permanent degradation of the negroes in the United States is as impossible as the permanent subjugation of the masses of the Russian empire. It is contrary to the eternal law of human progress. What we have lately seen in Russia is what blind, unyielding oppression has prepared and provoked. Priests and politicians may obstruct progress for a time, but not forever. This nation will be a democracy in fact, or it will be revolutionized into an empire. It cannot endure as a mongrel democracy, any more than it could endure half-slave and half-free. The attempt to baffle the aspirations of men who have tasted lib-

erty, who have acquired the power to read the Bible and the Declaration of Independence and to study the world's story of struggle from absolutism to freedom, can do nothing else than construct the conditions of a crisis threatening evil to the national future. It is better to go on the Lord's side and aid the cause of emancipation, education and justice.

The Garrison Centennial appears to have been ignored by a large body of the white citizens. Still, there were men and women all over the land who recognized and commemorated it. Their eyes are not dazzled by the material glory of the present time so that they fail to discover the real sources of national power and promise. Not land nor gold, but men who, like Garrison, discern the way of righteousness and proclaim it, will make the republic honorable and great in the future as they have made it powerful and distinguished in the past.

THE PECULIAR WASHINGTON NEGRO.

Of all the nationalities in the city, the negro is the most peculiar. The only man that survived them was Frederick Douglass and that was because he didn't depend on them. Every representative negro that comes to this city and holds any kind of important office, is invited to every cake walk, prayer meeting and funeral. Public meetings are small things to invite him to attend. It is only necessary for the big negro to hold an office, such as Recorder of Deeds, Register of the Treasury or a member of Congress. The late B. K. Bruce was a social idol until after he lost his last office. There was a lapse between his second appointment and Court. During that time the colored people of this city had no use for him. When he was appointed Register of the Treasury the last time he regained his social popularity and political prestige.

The late John M. Lyster did not care. He was always thought well of by the young men. He was as often in this city as he was in Virginia. When the Hon. Geo. W. White came to Congress he was in great demand. Nothing could go on without Mr. White making a speech. At the time Register J. W. Lyons was made Register of the Treasury, he was regarded the greatest man in the country. Mr. Lyons has been liberal and his administration has been clean. Now the negroes in this city and elsewhere say he ought to go. That he is behind the time. The colored people throughout the country say now that Booker T. Washington is the greatest living negro. If President Roosevelt would say that he had no more use for Mr. Washington, you could find a colored man to offer him a slice of bread. The colored people in this city as well as elsewhere in this country are persuaded by sentiment. They don't recognize a man's worth or what he can do. This has been fully demonstrated. Before Mr. Lyons retires from office the people, irrespective of color, but more especially the colored people, should tender him a befitting testimonial. The Bee thinks he is entitled to it. Office doesn't make any man. It is what a man does and the character he possesses that make the man. It is only necessary for the President to appoint a man to office whether he has any character or not and the so-called smart set negro in this city will begin to tender him refections galore. Mr. John R. Lynch, while he is a clean man, never was popular with the Washington people. Mr. Lynch earned his money and kept it. He didn't believe in social functions.

A GOOD SON.

Mr. Melvin J. Chisum of New York city, who is in the real estate business, is in the city on his way South. He is enjoying himself socially as well as doing some business. He attended the Pen and Pencil Club's reception on Wednesday evening and the reception to Dr. Booker T. Washington Thursday evening by the Business League. Mr. Chisum told an interesting story concerning Mr. George Walker, of Williams and Walker's show. It is said when Mr. Walker was in Kansas City playing with his company he purchased a fine house and furnished it throughout for his aged mother and invited her to take a walk with him one evening in company with his grandmother, and presented her the house and deed to it. He instructed her to return home and sell the old furniture in the old house and take up her abode in the new house. He also brought them to New York, where they remained with him all the summer. Mr. Walker told the New York politicians that Mr. Vernon was a gentleman. He said that the best people in Kansas support him.

There is a movement on foot, headed by T. Thomas Fortune, editor New York Age, to start an Afro-American Trust Company with a capital of \$500,000.

Pope Pius has taken to daily diversion in the cultivation of a few plants. So far His Holiness has been very successful in his experiments.

Sunday, February 11, 1906, Brother Reuben Howard, of Trinity Lodge, F. A. M. (Masonic Hall, 19th street, N. W.) was buried from Union Wesley Church by the craft. Interment, Harmony Cemetery. Rest in peace.

TO LEAVE CONGRESS.

REPRESENTATIVE HITT OF ILLINOIS DECIDES TO RETIRE.

Is Recognized as One of Country's Ablest Diplomats—Falling Health His Reason for Quitting Public Life.

Washington.—Robert R. Hitt has decided to retire from congress. He will not be a candidate for reelection from the Thirtieth Illinois district, and the delegation from that state will therefore lose its most distinguished member, because not even excepting Uncle Joe Cannon, Mr. Hitt has reflected congressional glory upon the state of Illinois ever since he was elected to the Forty-eighth congress. Mr. Hitt retires from public life full of honors, and with the assurance that he could remain in congress as long as he desires. The condition of his health has been such for some time, however, that Mr. Hitt has voluntarily announced that this will be his last term. Mr. Hitt has not been well for a long time, and there were periods when he was unable to be at the house, but in spite of increasing physical ailments he has attended to every duty and the work of the committee on foreign affairs of the house of representatives, of which he has been chairman for ten years, has never lagged.

Congressman Hitt, with the expiration of his present term, has been a member of congress continuously since 1883. When elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of R. M. A. Hawk, he already had been first secretary of the legation at Paris and assistant secretary of state under James G. Blaine. In congress his achievements have been in connection with the foreign relations committee, of which he has been a member since the Forty-eighth congress. In the cutting case he saved congress from a mistaken menace



ROBERT R. HITT.
(Noted Illinois Congressman Who Will Quit Public Life.)

against Mexico, and has rendered brilliant service in numerous diplomatic crises. His first work was as a newspaper reporter in Chicago; then he became official reporter of the state of Illinois. He was born in Urbana, O., in 1835, but was reared in Mount Morris, Ill.

Mr. Hitt's retirement from public life will make a bigger hole in the Illinois delegation than most people might imagine, and it will upset the mechanism of the house of representatives to no small degree. Although a native of Ohio, Mr. Hitt has lived in Illinois since he was three years old, and his career has been one of extraordinary opportunities. Almost more than any other man now living he had a continuous connection with American diplomacy. He was the chosen confidant first of Lincoln and then of Grant, and as one of the original stenographers of the country he was called upon to take down some of the most important congressional and national investigations of the stormy reconstruction and KKKKK times.

It was rumored that the cause of Mr. Hitt's retirement was to accept a diplomatic position, but he will not accept a foreign post for the same reason that he has decided to retire from congress—his health will not permit him to assume such responsibilities. At one time Mr. Hitt was seriously considered by President Roosevelt as successor to John Hay as secretary of state, but Mr. Hay's health improved and the chairman of the foreign relations committee of the house himself became a sick man. That was over two years ago, and since then Mr. Hitt has been in poor health. There was some effort made at the time Henry W. White was appointed ambassador to Rome to secure the post for Mr. Hitt, as it was thought that a change to the mild climate of Italy would benefit his health. But it was thought best that Mr. Hitt should not attempt such an important task until his health had improved.

Should Mr. Hitt's health improve he will almost certainly be given an important diplomatic position, because it is generally recognized here that he has earned the reward by long and brilliant service in the house as well as in the state department.

Spread of the Plague.
The bubonic plague is spreading in Russia. The area of infection covers from 200 to 300 miles, and owing to the lack of doctors, it is impossible to isolate the sick. At Kobe, Japan, the plague is increasing to such an extent that far eastern ports are declaring quarantine against the port, and the embarkation there of Russian prisoners for transportation to Russia has been stopped.

When Iron Was Scarce.
In the time of Edward III. iron was so rare that the pots, spits and frying pans were chased among his majesty's jewels.

HONORS FORMER GOVERNOR

Iowa Legislature Put Business Aside and Tenders Reception to William Larrabee.

Des Moines.—Iowa the other day paid to former Gov. William Larrabee the greatest honor within the gift of the state. It was Mr. Larrabee's seventy-fourth birthday, and to do him honor the two branches of the legislature put aside business and met in



WILLIAM LARRABEE.
(Former Iowa Governor Honored by Legislature of That State.)

joint session to tender him a reception. Gov. Cummins added his presence to the gathering, and Frank D. Jackson, an ex-governor of the state, also attended to do honor to the veteran executive. Leslie M. Shaw and Horace Bales, both former governors, sent telegrams of regret.

William Larrabee has been distinguished in Iowa politics since 1868. In that year he entered the state senate, and for 16 years was chairman of the committee on ways and means. In 1886 he was elected to the governorship, and retired upon the close of his term. He has been prominent as a farmer and banker, and was state commissioner to the Louisiana Purchase exposition. Mr. Larrabee was born in Ledyard, Conn., January 20, 1832. He received a common school education, and moved to Iowa in 1853. In 1893 he published a book on "The Railroad Question."

TREE FROM ST. HELENA.

Stately Willow from Grave of Napoleon Now Growing Near Bunker Hill in Boston.

Boston.—On the slopes of Breed's hill, in what is known throughout the United States as the Bunker Hill district, where the battle for American independence was fought with the British on June 17, 1775, stands a stately and gigantic willow tree grown from a slip cut from the willow at Napoleon's grave in the island of St. Helena.

The tree is situated in the yard in the rear of 20 Monument square, Charlestown, which estate was purchased last June by Martin J. Roche from Mrs. Eva C. Hunt, widow and administratrix of the deceased Dr. Israel



OFFSPRING OF TREE AT GRAVE OF NAPOLEON AT ST. HELENA.

T. Hunt. When Mr. Roche purchased the place a memorandum book containing valuable information about the property was presented to him. It was a brief report of the planting of the willow slip by Israel Cook, who conducted an iron foundry on Water street, Charlestown, and who owned the property at 20 Monument square, which was purchased from him by Dr. Hunt.

The report says that the slip from the grave of Napoleon at St. Helena was placed in a bottle, where it sprouted, was brought across the Atlantic in 1868, the year of the great September gale, and planted in the yard in the rear of 20 Monument square.

Studying the Sun.
It is regarded as a remarkable fact that last September two international bodies of scientific men, concerned with the study of the sun, met in Europe and formulated plans for future work. One was the solar commission, established in 1903 to deal with the problem of the sun's influence upon meteorological changes on the earth, which met at Innsbruck; the other was the solar union, established in 1904, with the object of promoting more exact knowledge of the state of things on the sun itself, which held its meeting at Oxford. Both associations include in their membership many of the leading astronomers and meteorologists of the world, and their aim is to unify and systematize the work of great observatories and institutions of research scattered through many lands, in order to facilitate and accelerate the solution of the important problems to which they are devoted.

Live and Learn.
The Young Person—Fancy Uncle Bentley having an attack of measles! The Cynic—Yes, we are none of us too old to learn.

NEW RULER POPULAR

KING FREDERICK VIII. OF DENMARK LIKED BY PEOPLE.

Is Well-Known for His Culture and Philanthropy and Has Introduced Several Reforms in the Army of His Country.

Copenhagen.—Through the death of King Christian IX. of Denmark, Crown Prince Frederick has succeeded to the throne occupied by his father for 42 years. On the day following his father's death he was proclaimed King Frederick VIII.

The new Danish ruler is not a young man by any means, being in his sixty-third year, but he bears the weight of his years lightly and is almost as popular with the people of Denmark as was his father.

By the wish of his parents he was brought up with great simplicity and his earlier education was obtained at the town grammar school, for not until he was ten years old was the difficult question of his father's succession to the Danish throne finally settled. It was Frederick's curious fate to see his younger brother and his own son become reigning monarchs of Greece and Norway respectively, while he himself was still an heir apparent.

The new king has been highly popular since his earliest youth. His bear-



KING FREDERICK VIII.
(Former Crown Prince Who Has Succeeded to Danish Throne.)

ing is stately and his manner quiet. He is noted for his culture and possesses many foreign distinctions. While seldom openly identifying himself with political questions, he has taken an active part in all public movements and is a constant attendant at all important debates in the riksdag. He is chancellor of the Copenhagen university and head of the Free Masons of Denmark and is well known as a promoter of all philanthropic objects. His interest in the army, of which he is inspector general, is keen and he has introduced several reforms which have improved the lot of private soldiers, as the result of which he is extremely popular with the troops.

Little can be predicted as to the new king's public policy, and therefore it is not known whether or not he will simply follow in the footsteps of his father.

The new queen, Louisa, is reputed to be the tallest and richest princess in Europe. She is a handsome woman of the blonde type, and reflects the beauty of her famous grandmother, Desirée Clary, the tradesman's daughter who captivated Bonaparte and married Marshal Bernadotte, who subsequently became king of Sweden and Norway.

The new queen inherited large fortunes both from Prince Frederick of the Netherlands and Prince Charles of Sweden. Nevertheless, she and her husband have adhered to the simplicity characteristic of the Danish court, showing the nation the happy spectacle of a united couple living on



QUEEN LOUISA.
(Wife of King Frederick Who Is Reputed to Be Very Wealthy.)

terms of the closest affection and sympathy with their eight children.

Though they have paid visits to foreign countries, they are essentially a home-keeping couple when compared with most other royal personages.

Frederick is credited with having a less determined character than his father, while it is whispered that the new queen possesses the stronger character of the two, and possibly this latter fact will have considerable influence on the policy of the new king. Both are deeply imbued with religious convictions.

Also a Reformer.
"Dey're sendin' a lot of grafters to jail," remarked Meandering Mike. "I'm glad of it," answered Plooding Pete. "If dis high-class patronage keeps comin' in maybe de warden will wake up an' improve de accommodations."—Washington Star.

UTO AND BOAT COMBINED

Amphibious Craft Designed for Use of Sportsmen on Hunting and Fishing Trips.

Minneapolis, Minn.—After two years of earnest labor, Edward Fournier, a cane painter, has produced an amphibious automobile boat, especially designed for the use of sportsmen, and has had the unique craft patented. The convenience, danger and expense of the transportation of boats to the good hunting and fishing sections of the country, which are usually remote, suggested to Fournier the idea of such a vehicle would fill and he declared the



THE AUTOMOBILE BOAT.

craft he has produced will be serviceable and, in the long run, economical.

Fournier's craft is a boat on automobile wheels that can be operated either on land or in water by any power used in either automobiles or boats. The boat is set on the auto trucks and speed equal to that of the average automobile can be made on land. Run to the water's edge, the boat is shoved off the trucks and the boat easily detached from the running gear and attached to the propeller, making a high class autoboot, with fast speed possibilities. "I have been assured by reliable automobile makers that my plan is feasible," declared Mr. Fournier. "On land my automobile, though it differs in appearance from the conventional, will make a good speed and ride as well as the ordinary auto. Run out into the water, five minutes' easy work will convert it into a serviceable and handsome autoboot, capable of making fast time."

"It can be made with or without a canopy and with the latter may be anchored, thoroughly inclosed and converted into a houseboat in which its passengers may sleep comfortably, winter or summer. It will be excellently adapted for both pleasure, hunting and fishing and in addition to avoiding the expense, the danger of breakage and inconvenience occasioned in shipping boats will provide conveniences that no other boat possesses. I have received some fine offers for the rights, but have not determined what I will do with the invention."

The patent covering the novel craft permits the use of any motive power. Fournier says it can be equipped with steam, gasoline or electricity with the same success with which these are used in automobiles or boats. It can be manufactured as easily as either of these craft, and in the market should cost no more than the average autoboot or automobile.

OLD CUSTOMS HOUSE.

Tablet Now Marks Ancient Building at Monterey, Cal., That Has Served Three Nations.

Monterey, Cal.—A tablet has been placed on the old Hispano-Mexican customs house, at Monterey, by the Landmarks club. This is the oldest building in California, except the missions. It is a very interesting relic, as



OLD CUSTOMHOUSE AT MONTEREY, CAL.

it has served as the recipient of customs for three nations.

The customs house was built soon after the foundation of the pueblo in 1722. A galleon came once a year from Spain with supplies for the colonists, who, it seems, could not gain a support in this fertile land of varied resources. The galleons from the Philippines, laden with gold plundered from the natives, touched at Monterey, and pirates laid off the California coast, waiting for the treasure ships.

In 1818, the bold Bouchard landed at Monterey, plundered the mission, burned the town, took all the treasure in the customs house and sailed away. The old customs house was the only building left standing except the mission. When Mexico gained its independence in 1821, the broad banner of Spain was lowered, and that of Mexico was hoisted, to be in turn displaced by the "star-spangled banner" in 1846.

The Natallie, which was the brig in which Napoleon escaped from Elba, was wrecked off Monterey. Some of the timbers are still to be seen on the beach. At the customs house was also landed the printing press upon which was printed the first newspaper in California.

Presbyterian Church Reunion.
After a division of 95 years, general committees of the Northern Presbyterian church and the Cumberland Presbyterian church, in joint session at St. Louis, December 25, reached an agreement which, if ratified by the general assemblies of those bodies next May, will result in the organic union of the two. Under the agreement, the Cumberland Presbyterians adopt constitutionally the confession of faith of the Northern, or Presbyterian church in the United States of America, as revised in 1903. Arrangements were made for the meeting of a united assembly in 1907, and for a union of missionary and educational organizations of the two churches.

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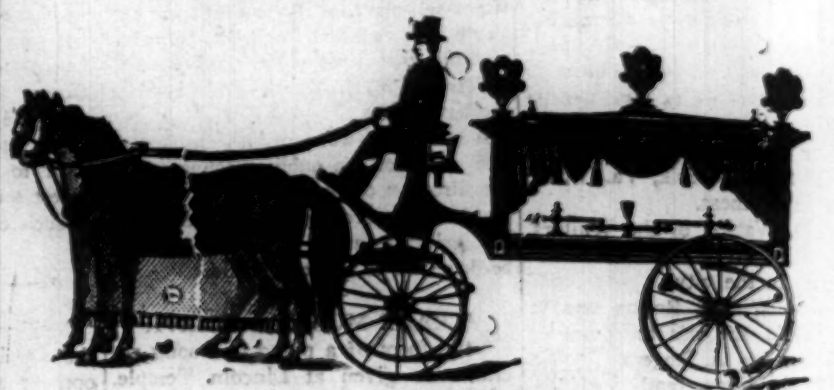
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NEW CAR DOUBLES SPEED.

Inventor Says Motor-Cycle Car Will Run from Chicago to New York in Eight Hours.

Syracuse, N. Y.—James N. Vandergift, in a paper before the Syracuse Technology club, announced that the Westinghouse company is building a car invented by him which will run at double the speed now attained, and will carry passengers from New York to Chicago in ten hours less than the Twentieth Century limited, and from Syracuse to New York in an hour and a half.

His plan is to have four wheels on the car, placed one ahead of the other, running on a third rail between the two rails now used. The cars are to be pointed at the ends, to reduce the resistance of the air and to lessen the danger in case of a collision.

"The motor cycle train" is to be kept upright by the wheels or rollers running on the two outside tracks.

BY HIS TOUCH

CHRISTIAN SAYS HE IS IMBUED WITH STRANGE POWER.

Commercial Traveler Declares That Great Success Has Attended His Charitable Endeavors—Said to Be Demented.

Paris.—Albert Salzman, of Paris, is acquiring an extraordinary reputation among the poor of the capital and elsewhere for curing all diseases and healing all wounds by the touch of his hands. This man, who positively refused to accept pay for his cures, is only a traveling salesman in wine and spirits.

It appears well authenticated that he has cured several cases of what seemed to be blindness and many of paralytic limbs and of injuries received by falls from great heights. The plots of the Hotel de Clugnot, a town in Brittany, were saved by his cures.

Salzman himself by invoking the power upon those who come to him with faith that the Creator cares for his creatures," said Salzman. "One day two years ago a man fell from a roof. As he lay bleeding before a voice cried within me: 'Go to this man and heal him.' Then I saw power was given me to be the agent of that healing that belongs to the Creator.

I laid hands on the fallen man. A shock like that of an electric current seemed to flash through all my being. I was healed, and the man arose, healed me profusely and walked away. I never saw him again, but since then, I know, the same power has continued to go out from me and the poor of God."

Salzman spoke modestly, with seeming sincerity, not boastfully. He concluded: "Every day 200 letters from all over France bring me requests, prayers, that I visit the ill and the injured. I file their letters and when my business travels take me near to the sick I heal them. I make rich people give according to their means to the local charities, for I will not sell the divine favor."

A physician of La Salpêtrière hospital has the startling opinion that Salzman is insane, although his cures are authentic. Possibly the doctor's theory that Salzman communicates to the patients and ignorant his faith in his power, which really does not exist, and that his faith, acting on and through the nervous systems, cures nervous diseases, including diseases apparently incurable but really nervous.

"I will, to care so works good," was reported. "It does much harm," the doctor added. "The growing confidence in Salzman aggravates many maladies, and who might have been cured by real and material means within the grasp of modern science suffer the victims of their stupid beliefs."

LOCK PRESAGES A DEATH

Employee Strikes One, and Three Days Later Veteran Manufacturer Passes Away.

Springfield, O.—A strange phenomenon at the home of the late Alphonse Ferrell, a veteran manufacturer and pioneer citizen, is causing much discussion.

Mr. Ferrell was sick several months. His bed chamber was an old clock, which had not been wound up for at least two years before his death. It was kept as a relic, as it was purchased by Mr. Ferrell shortly after he went to Springfield some 40 years ago.

On the third night before he died the clock struck once at midnight. Mr. Ferrell had suffered a relapse, and the clock struck again at midnight. The next night the clock struck once at midnight. The next night the clock struck once at midnight.

Those on watch investigated and became convinced that no one had wound the clock, as the key could not be found. Mr. Ferrell died Tuesday afternoon. That night the clock struck again at 12 o'clock. The next night Alphonse Ferrell, a nephew of the deceased, and Mrs. Ferrell, another relative, sat up. The clock struck once at 12 o'clock. The clock struck once at 12 o'clock.

The family is at a loss to know why the clock commenced striking just three days before Mr. Ferrell's death.

WITNESS FOR FORTY YEARS.

Civil War Veteran Possesses Unique Record—Called "Hatless Wonder."

Thousand, N. J.—Theodore Frelinghuysen, George Washington Abel, who once represented Pennsylvania in congress, has acquired another title, the "hatless wonder." He is the inmate of the soldiers' home here and has not worn a hat for 40 years.

He is bald, in zero weather or shine, and walks from the home to town bareheaded, claiming that he intended man to live that way. Although 68 years old, Abel is hale and hearty and seldom has a cold. He served throughout the civil war and one battle was one of 16 to another roll call out of a regiment of 100, the rest being killed and missing.

British Money for Russia. "Money talks" is a common expression among business men. In these times it is prepared to invest \$20,000,000 in Russian enterprises can only be described as eloquent, as the capital is notoriously the most nervous of all.

FEEDS THROUGH A FUNNEL

Indiana Man's Stomach Has Dried Up; Fails to Do Its Work—Gains in Weight.

New Albany, Ind.—Peter Ruby, a patient at St. Edward's City hospital, is practically without a stomach, and, notwithstanding this peculiar condition, he is able to move around with surprising activity, and has gained in the last few weeks 15 pounds in weight, with a noticeable improvement in health daily.

More than two months ago Ruby, who had been employed for many years in the rolling mill at New Albany, went to the hospital for treatment. Upon examination it was found that he was suffering from a malignant ulcer of the stomach, which caused so great a contraction of that organ that no food could pass either in or out. It has since become so shriveled that he is in the same condition as if the stomach had been removed. For several weeks he could take no nourishment, and he came nearly starving to death before he would consent to an operation.

Several weeks ago the operation was performed and consisted of an opening in the abdominal wall and through the intestine below the stomach, into which a tube was inserted, and by this means the man receives nourishment. Ruby carries a funnel with him and, after masticating solid food, drops it into the funnel and washes it through the tube by means of warm milk, soup or water.

The patient seems rather proud than otherwise of his affliction, and for several days has been calling on his friends in various parts of New Albany. He is perfectly willing at all times to exhibit the apparatus by which he takes nourishment and to relate all the details of the case. At the hospital, where he is still cared for, it is said that he has the appetite of a harvest hand, and is not at all choosy in regard to his diet, being able to partake of anything offered him.

STOPS CAR; REWARD IS \$20

Motorman Facing a Chicago Blizzard Astonished by a Midnight Passenger.

Chicago.—Edward E. Russell, an Elston avenue trolley car motorman, is slowly recovering from an amazing experience which manured him with heart disease. It happened shortly before midnight recently, when he was speeding his car in the direction of the city, it being his last trip from Mayfair.

An icy wind swept Elston avenue, chilling the motorman to the bone, despite his thick layers of clothing.

At Irving Park boulevard a man and woman wildly signaled the onrushing car. It was brought to a standstill as promptly as the numb fingers could work the ice-fettered brake. On boarding the car the woman hurried to a seat, while the man fished out a roll of bills from an inside pocket, stripped off a new \$20 note and strode to the front platform.

"Here's \$20 for you, my friend," said the new passenger, shoving the bank note into the astonished motorman's hand. "It is a little token of my deep appreciation for your having stopped the car to take my wife and me aboard. I had given up all hope that any car would stop for us," explained the stranger.

The motorman retained sufficient presence of mind to pocket the \$20, but a blow with a feather would have felled him. The ready-money passenger was George Flint, a wealthy chemical manufacturer, of Avondale. He and his wife had for half an hour stood on the windswept corner vainly striving to stop passing trolley cars. Eight motormen had ignored them.

FAIR "GRADS" GOOD WIVES

President Seelye of Smith Declares College Girls Are Better Qualified for Wifehood.

Northampton, Mass.—In his annual report President Seelye, of Smith college, after noting the high standard of health and the fact that the largest number of invalids is in the entering class, says:

"To determine how marriages and births are affected by a collegiate education, there should be an extensive comparison between collegiate and noncollegiate women in corresponding social and physical conditions.

"Due credit should also be given to the abundant testimony that a majority of women improve physically, as well as mentally, during their college course.

"Their graduates are better qualified for wifehood and motherhood. They are as ready to wed as other women when the right man woos them, but many causes now lead men in active life to postpone marriage, and the longer it is postponed the less inclined they are to assume its responsibilities.

"Women cannot take the initiative and seek a husband. Daughters in this country at least are no longer contracted in marriage by their parents.

"Marriages of convenience are not made as often by college graduates, for they do not feel obliged to marry in order to escape poverty or dependence. There are fewer divorces among them."

King of Denmark Dies Poor.

It is stated that King Christian of Denmark left only a small fortune, amounting probably to less than \$250,000. He was always charitable, and most of his revenue, aside from that absolutely needed for household expenses, went as gifts to the poor and to deserving institutions.

DOUBLE IN 7 YEARS.

RECORD OF IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES.

Value in 1905 Reached \$1,179,000,000 Against \$635,000,000 in 1898—Raw Silk Increased by 100 Per Cent.

Washington.—The imports into the United States have practically doubled in value in the last seven years, according to a bulletin issued by the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor.

In the calendar year 1905 the imports aggregated in value \$1,179,000,000, as against \$635,000,000 in the calendar year 1898. The figures of 1898 included merchandise from Porto Rico and Hawaii, now customs districts of the United States. If, the bulletin says, the value of the merchandise brought from these islands in 1905 be added to the bureau's statement of imports from foreign countries, the grand total for 1905 would be \$1,234,000,000.

The increase in importations is distributed through all classes and practically all articles of merchandise. Food stuffs increased \$84,000,000, a gain of 45 per cent; manufactures increased \$1,000,000, or 77 per cent; luxuries increased \$75,000,000, or 90 per cent; and manufacturers' materials increased \$308,000,000, or 117 per cent. These figures do not include merchandise from Hawaii and Porto Rico during 1905. If these were included, the increase in food stuffs would be about \$134,000,000, or 70 per cent.

Raw silk importations increase about 100 per cent; tin imports an increase of 200 per cent; hides and skins, 50 per cent; crude rubber, 90 per cent; copper from \$4,000,000 to \$25,000,000, sugar from \$75,000,000 to \$151,000,000 (including \$50,000,000 brought from Porto Rico and Hawaii), cotton manufactures of all kinds from \$29,000,000 to \$54,000,000, silk manufactures \$25,000,000 to \$33,500,000, cigars and cigarettes from \$1,750,000 to about \$4,000,000. In addition to this \$2,686,000 worth of cigars and cigarettes were received from Porto Rico last year. Wines, spirits and malt liquors increased from \$10,000,000 to \$13,333,000, and diamonds from \$8,333,000 to \$30,500,000.

\$3,000,000,000 IS RECORD

Government Announces That American Commerce Gained Over \$100,000,000 in the Year 1905.

Washington.—The foreign commerce of the United States approaches surprisingly near to the \$3,000,000,000 point in the calendar year 1905, according to a report issued by the bureau of statistics, department of commerce and labor.

"The total imports and exports of merchandise," the report says, "is \$2,806,000,000, against \$2,307,000,000 in 1904, an average increase of \$100,000,000 a year.

"If the \$2,806,000,000 of foreign commerce in 1905 were added to the figures of trade with Hawaii and Porto Rico, formerly foreign territory, and included in our statements of foreign trade prior to 1901, the total would approximate \$2,900,000,000 or about \$600,000,000 more than five years ago, and \$1,200,000,000 more than ten years ago.

"Another notable characteristic of the year's foreign trade is the fact that the exports in December were practically \$200,000,000, the largest month's exportation in any year prior to that time being that of December, 1904, when the total was \$174,919,566.

"The import record for 1905 is also in excess of that of any preceding year, being for the 12 months ended with December \$1,179,355,846, against \$1,035,909,190 in 1904. The growth of imports, while not rapid, has been steady, and continues to be so, keeping pace, approximately, with the growth of population.

"The commerce with the noncontiguous territory of the United States also makes a new high record for 1905. It will amount to about \$130,000,000 in value, against a little less than \$100,000,000 last year."

FIREMAN GRABS AN EAGLE

While Engine Is Speeding Along at Rapid Rate Bird Is Snatched Into Captivity.

Denver, Col.—The fireman and engineer who took the Rocky Mountain limited out of here the other morning captured an immense American eagle as it was flying in the air. The experience is probably unique in railroad history.

The unfortunate king of birds will spend the remainder of his days in satiating the wondering gaze of the crowds at City park. The eagle measures seven feet and four inches from tip to tip.

When nearing Limon the engine crew noticed the bird flying low and straight ahead of the train. The train was then traveling at from 60 to 65 miles an hour, and if it did not change its course it was evident that the eagle would be overtaken. The bird was on the left side and as the engine flashed by the fireman reached out and grabbed the bird by a leg and pulled it into the cab. With the aid of the engineer the big fellow was downed and tied, but it took quite a fight.

Hypnotism in Paying Bills.

Dr. Quackenbos, of New York, saves his patients by hypnotic suggestion. Doubtless he is able to make them pay his bills by the same process.

HIS THIRD SET OF TEETH.

One of an Omaha Monogamian Is a Puzzle to the Dentists of That City.

Omaha, Neb.—To be cutting a third set of teeth while the second set is fairly well preserved is a record of which but few men can boast. This is what is happening to J. H. Fox, who boards at the old people's home.

"Grandpa" Fox is 94 years of age. All his life he has been hale and hearty and blessed with exceptionally good teeth, double though they were.

"I have never had no dentist working in my mouth," he says. "I mind havin' the toothache pretty bad many years ago. A man I knew gave me some stuff to put in 'em and finally the ache quit and they never bothered me again."

There are five new teeth and they are all incisors. They are coming in between the old double anteriors and peer forth like rice grains among the older teeth. The cutting of them does not seem to affect him in any way. For two years they have been coming, one at a time.

"Well, I guess I'm cutting another tooth. I expect to have a full set of nice home grown teeth soon," he says to the other boarders cheerfully, when they guy him and call him the "baby" of the establishment on account of his new teeth. "You don't catch me fooling around with any of these boughten teeth like the rest of you wear."

Every indication would tend to show that "Grandpa" Fox will continue to grow new teeth as fast as the old ones drop out. They push through the gums wherever they can find a place to grow.

Dentists who have seen Mr. Fox and his third set of teeth declare it a rare case. The double teeth they explain by saying that the anteriors are frequently brittle and easily worn away. In this case nature keeps throwing out accumulations and incrustations, which build up the teeth into the semblance of double teeth. Mr. Fox, however, insists that every one of his teeth came in double.

HOLDS COUNTRY'S RECORD

Menomonee, Wis., Claims Banner as an Exponent of Anti-Race Suicide Idea.

Washington, D. C.—Menomonee, Wis., has more children in proportion to its population attending its public schools than any other city in the United States, according to State Senator James H. Stout, who told the president of the wonderful record of his home, while calling upon him in company with Senator Spooner.

Senator Stout is a multi-millionaire who believes in giving his money to help primary education institutions instead of colleges and universities. He has established 500 circulating libraries throughout Wisconsin in connection with public schools, and has also assisted them in other ways.

He said that out of a population of 5,800 the town of Menomonee had 2,300 children attending the public schools, a record he claimed was not equaled anywhere else in the country.

"Much money," he said, "is being left in endowments to the great educational institutions of the country, but the students of these schools are, as a rule, able to pay their own way, and what they pay ought to maintain them. The question of educating the masses is by far more important, to my mind, as the bone and sinew of the nation comes from those classes who are not able to go to college. They crave the advantages of education and should be encouraged and men with money could find no better way of spending it than in encouraging these aspirations."

PATTED HAakon ON BACK.

The New Norwegian King Finds His Subjects Very Democratic in Treatment of Him.

Christiania.—The bluff treatment that King Haakon has received at the hands of Bjornson, the famous Norwegian dramatist, illustrates the strong democratic spirit in which royalty is viewed in the kingdom of Norway. At the end of a play by Bjornson in the National theater, at which the king was present, the king invited the venerable dramatist into the royal box and received him with the remark:

"It is a very beautiful play, my dear Bjornson."

Bjornson walked up to the king and patting him paternally on the shoulder, said:

"Do not say 'majet' (very), your majesty, but 'megel'! That is how we pronounce it here. A man in your position must take care of these little things, you know."

King Haakon replied with as good grace as he could that he would be careful to follow his friend's advice.

"That is right," replied Bjornson, "if you take care to remember what I say you will find you will have good cause to thank me."

Quits Pulpit to Run Quarry.

To serve a pastorate and operate a slate-quarry at the same time have proved too arduous a task for Rev. Dr. E. Richards, pastor of the Baptist church at Slatington, Pa., and he has resigned, to devote his attention solely to his quarry. Dr. Richards' congregation is astounded by his decision. Only recently some of his wealthy parishioners paid the expenses of the pastor for a tour through Wales.

Needs More "Cops."

The population of New York city is 4,014,504, and there are 7,854 policemen and 10,537 saloons. The population of Chicago is 1,990,750 and there are 2,875 policemen and 7,017 saloons.

WHIM COSTS FORTUNE

UNUSED PURCHASES VALUED AT \$250,000.

Files of Useless Articles Found When Executor of Estate of Woman with Mania Steps Into Brooklyn "House of Mystery."

New York.—Search of the "house of mystery," 178 State street, Brooklyn, by J. H. Squibb, executor of the estate of Mrs. Mary Cook King, who died in a Flushing sanitarium a few weeks ago, showed where the greater part of the \$500,000 estate left by her husband had gone. More than \$250,000 worth of goods, bought in four years of shopping in New York, was piled unused in rooms, closets and halls, nearly filling the large four-story brown-stone mansion, and lay for 13 years unneeded.

Laces were heaped upon calico, furs on cotton, the daintiest of linens and silks were stored with common household garments. \$500 gowns from the most fashionable of dressmakers were laid out cheap "Mother Hubbards," solid silver and cheap plate and the most fragile of china sets were mixed with ironware, crystal and cut glass with common glassware—all was cast in piles reaching as high as the ceilings, stuffed in closets and lying on the stairs.

The discovery tells of the mania of Mrs. King and explains the dissipation of part of the estate left to her 20 years ago.

There were no children born to the Kings, and when Mrs. King came out of mourning two years after her husband's death it was found she had developed an eccentricity of character bordering on insanity. She developed a "shopping mania," discharged all her servants, had the windows and doors of her home iron-barred, and refused to receive visitors. She grew worse, and at the end of four years, about 1889, it was thought best to send her to a sanitarium. At the time she was promised that no one should enter her home until after her death.

When the court appointed a committee for her estate it was impossible to find more than \$25,000 in a bank, and she refused to sell what had become of the rest. There was then no thought of searching the house.

Mrs. King died some weeks ago, and by her will Mr. Squibbs was the executor. When the legal formalities were concluded he began a hunt for the missing securities. When he turned the key in the rusty lock and entered the house the astonishing discovery was made.

DAINTY CO-ED IN NEW ROLE

Bright Young Woman Appointed Expert on Soils by Western College.

Berkeley, Cal.—The dainty figure of a feminine soil expert, working with the bearded, grave old servants in the agricultural college on the campus, is to be a spectacle, unique in the history of the university, to be seen when Miss Alice Thompson takes her place as an assistant soil analyst in Dr. Loughridge's office.

Miss Thompson is to be appointed by the regents to this position, and she will be the first woman soil expert to do serious work in this line of agricultural research. No daintier or more thoroughly feminine "co-ed" than Miss Thompson graces the campus, but she also has the skill that comes of natural aptitude and years of preparation for her peculiar work. For three years she has studied under Prof. Jaffa, Colby and Loughridge, and also with Prof. Hilgard, the great authority on soils at the university.

Miss Thompson is a Berkeley girl, a graduate of the Berkeley high school, who entered the university with the class of 1906. She was graduated at Christmas, and now is ready to begin work in the field which hitherto has been left for the male expert to cultivate. As assistant to Dr. Loughridge the young university girl will deal with soil problems, irrigation puzzles, drainage and similar features of agricultural science.

Long Journey in a Wagon. Civil War Veteran and Wife Go from Montana to Pennsylvania in Vehicle.

Uniontown, Pa.—Charles Ward, a civil war veteran, 70 years old, and his wife, aged 65, who have traveled in a one-horse wagon overland all the way from Butte, Mont., about 1,600 miles, spent the night in Uniontown, and continued on their journey to Harrisburg, where they visited their son. They left Butte October 13, Mr. Ward was formerly a school-teacher.

Their worst misfortune on this trip was at Beardstown, Ill., where a lantern exploded and the entire top of the wagon and \$48, nearly all the money they had, went up in smoke. During the trip Ward was sick in the wagon four weeks with the grip, but continued his journey, his wife looking after the horse. In all kinds of weather they have slept in their little wagon, guarded by their faithful animal, half-dog and half-wolf. They are making the trip for the benefit of Ward's health.

Look Out for That.

"Avoid reading tales that end badly," counsels somebody who is telling the people how to live a hundred years. It is too true, alas, that many a promising story winds up with the advertisement of some patent medicine.

SUICIDES LAID TO OSLER.

Fifty Cases in Cleveland Last Year Ascribed to Doctor's Advice Facts in Health Report.

Cleveland, O.—On Dr. Osler, noted for his old-age suicide theory, is laid the blame for 50 suicides in Cleveland last year.

Out of 55 cases of self-destruction in this city during 1905, 50 of those who killed themselves were past the age of 40 years.

In commenting upon this fact, shown by the annual report of the health department for 1905, Health Officer Friedrich expressed his opinion that the agitation resulting from the announcement of the Osler theory was responsible for this condition.

"Many of these, on reading the opinion of Dr. Osler concerning the age when men pass their period of usefulness and his theory regarding their being put out of the way when the period of usefulness was over, became despondent," said he.

"The theory was a nonsensical one, and Dr. Osler himself was not serious when he expressed the opinion. The time when a person becomes old differs and depends entirely upon the individual. Some men are old at 40. Others stay young and are useful members of society for a period nearly twice as great."

The report shows that 33 persons committed suicide by taking poison, and that of this number 15 were past the age of 40.

Twenty persons committed suicide by hanging. Of these 15 were past the middle age. Five were past 60 years.

Eleven of the 16 who committed suicide by shooting themselves were over 40. Seven were over 50.

WOMEN LEAD AS USURERS.

No Mercy for Luckless Borrowers Shown by Female Shylocks of London.

London.—Astonishing revelations as to the methods of business pursued by women money lenders in London were made during an investigation here. As much as 120 per cent. a year is exacted.

It would naturally be supposed that these women Shylocks would be more susceptible to feelings of consideration towards their victims than the ordinary male usurer. As a matter of fact, instances were given in which they exacted their pound of flesh to the utmost from the poor wretches who had fallen into their clutches, and were hard as adamant in face of the most heartrending conditions.

All the women are Jewesses, most of them of advanced age, and their trade is carried on under the guise of loan, discount or banking companies. In one or two cases the women keep in the background, and their transactions are carried on by a male representative, but the majority do all their office work themselves.

The women use methods for collecting their money which the most rapacious male usurer would not think of employing. Some of them have been known to stop their "clients" in the street, and bully them publicly, while householders who have fallen behind in their payments have had stones thrown through their windows by the irate lenders.

BRANDY IS 150 YEARS OLD

Leading London Hotels Have Ancient Product, But French Cellars Take the Lead.

London.—The three bottles of 1759 brandy sold in Paris a day or two ago for \$16 a bottle by no means provide an absolute record in point of age. In half a dozen London hotels anyone may obtain century old liqueur brandy.

At the Hotel Cecil guests may drink "Boulet's" of the year 1880, while comparatively youthful brandy which has only spent 75 years in the same bottle seems quite cheap in comparison.

The senior brandy at the Savoy is entering its second century, for it dates back to Trafalgar year—1805. It costs \$26 a bottle. Two varieties of 1808 brandy may also be obtained.

Yet these brandies are in their callow youth compared with some venerable spirits in the cellars of some old French families—brandies which are over 150 years old and only see the light once in a decade, at weddings and similar epoch-making events.

GRAVE RE-TERS VISITORS

Tailor Has Invented a Device in Which Those Visiting Cemetery May Leave Memoranda.

York, Pa.—A. H. Kahr, a tailor, has been granted a patent on an odd and gruesome invention.

It is styled "a remembrance card box" and is intended to be installed in cemeteries, the idea, doubtless, being inspired by a custom which prevails in Paris.

The box has the general appearance of a mail box, and is intended to receive the visiting-cards of persons who think enough of the dead to visit the graves over which one of the new devices is erected.

The box is of velvet, with Venetian iron trimmings, having a glass front and being draped inside with black cloth. It is mounted on a metal post, imbedded in stone.


York capitalists are organizing a company to promote the invention.

Trouble Enough.

The Moorish commissioner at Alceiras took all his wives with him. One would naturally think he would find trouble enough in the conference without that.

WHERE THE BEE IS ON SALE.
Avery and Avery, 1820 13th street,
N. W.
Afro-American News Office, 1304
State street, Chicago, Ill.
E. A. Gray, 12th and You streets, N.
W.
Dr. A. S. Gray, 1233 Pine street,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Horse Brothers, 1217 Commerce
avenue, Atlantic City, N. J.
T. S. Leisenger, 507 14th street, N.
W.
Standard News Company, 323 W. 37th
street, New York, N. Y.
C. Braun, 607 Shawmut avenue, Bos-
ton, Mass.
R. T. Crusenberry, 113 Hammond
street, Boston, Mass.
A. E. White, 402 Massachusetts ave-
nue, Cambridge, Mass.
E. J. Derricotte, 505 Main street, Mal-
den, Mass.
A. Johnson, 1230 Wylie street, Pitts-
burg, Pa.
B. J. Howell, 62 W. 135th street, New
York, N. Y.
R. Plummer, 124 W. 134th street, New
York, N. Y.
R. C. Turner, 67 W. 134th street, New
York, N. Y.
W. H. Warrington, 15 W. 90th street,
M. B. Wineglass, 318 W. 90th street,
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York, N. Y.
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W. W. Johnson, 255 W. 47th street,
New York, N. Y.
M. W. Slaughter, 312 W. 40th street,
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J. T. Watkins, 430 W. 35th street,
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Turner and Gwathmey, 111 W. 30th
street, New York, N. Y.
E. H. Mitchell, 152 W. 27th street,
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York, N. Y.
Smith and Miles, 232 W. 41st street,
New York, N. Y.
W. Winter, 239 W. 124th street, New
York, N. Y.
R. Brown, 366 Madison avenue, Brook-
lyn, N. Y.
Wm. Pope, 174 Myrtle avenue, Brook-
lyn, N. Y.
Lee Ricks, 782 Fulton street, Brook-
lyn, N. Y.
J. E. Myer, 792 Fulton street, Brook-
lyn, N. Y.
J. Ray, 19 Green street, Newark, N.
J.
C. L. Pratt, 58 South street, Orange,
N. J.
J. B. Bradley, 500 1/2 S. 12th street,
Philadelphia, Pa.
J. A. Stokes, 1411 Fitzwater Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.
M. Clay, 1801 Fitzwater street, Phila-
delphia, Pa.
J. J. Gary, 327 Beale street, Memphis,
Tenn.
Miss Nettie Smith, 89 Cushing street,
Providence, R. I.
H. P. Drew, 229 Quincy street,
Springfield, Mass.
J. B. Mobley, 25 Main street, Haer-
hill, Mass.
A. Evans, 382 Essex street, Lawrence,
Mass.
S. M. Peterson, 79 Shawmut avenue,
Boston, Mass.
J. W. White, 832 Tremont street,
Boston, Mass.
J. B. Stokes, 159 Cambridge street,
Boston, Mass.
Agents wanted in every state in the
Union. Write to The Bee Printing
Company, Washington, D. C.

**FORD'S
HAIR POMADE**
Formerly known as
"OZONIZED OX MARROW"
SO



**STRAIGHTENS
KINKY OR CURLY HAIR** that can be put
up in any style desired consistent with the
season.

Ford's Hair Pomade was formerly
known as "OZONIZED OX MARROW" and is
the only safe preparation known to us that
makes kinky or curly hair straight, as
shown above. It also makes the most stub-
born, harsh, kinky or curly hair soft,
pliable and easy to comb. These results
may be obtained from one treatment; 2 to 4
bottles are usually sufficient for a year. The
use of Ford's Hair Pomade ("OZONIZED
OX MARROW") removes and prevents dan-
druft, relieves itching, invigorates the scalp,
saves the hair from falling out or breaking off,
makes it grow and, by nourishing the roots,
gives it new life and vigor. Being elegantly
perfumed and harmless, it is a solid
necessity for ladies, gentlemen and children.
Ford's Hair Pomade ("OZONIZED OX
MARROW") has been made and sold contin-
uously since 1888, and is the only "OZONIZED
OX MARROW" that has been registered in the
United States Patent Office, in 1891. In all that long
period of time there has never been a bottle
returned from the hundreds of thousands we
have sold. FORD'S HAIR POMADE remains
sweet and effective, no matter how long you
keep it. Be sure to get Ford's, as the name
makes the hair STRAIGHT, SOFT, and
PLIABLE. Beware of imitations. Remember
that Ford's Hair Pomade ("OZONIZED
OX MARROW") is put up only in 50 ct. size,
and is made only in Chicago, Ill. The
genuine has the signature, Charles Ford, Pres-
ident, on each package. Beware of others. Full di-
rections with every bottle. Price only 50 ct.
Sold by druggists and dealers. If your drugg-
ist or dealer can not supply you, he can
procure it from his jobber or wholesale dealer
or send us \$2.00 for one bottle postpaid, or
\$1.00 for three bottles or \$2.00 for six bottles,
express paid. We pay postage and express
charges to all points in U. S. A. When order-
ing send postal or express money order, and
mention this paper. Write your name and
address plainly to

The Ozonized Ox Marrow Co.
(Name genuine without my signature)
Charles Ford, Pres.
78 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Agents wanted everywhere.

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Relic of the
Centennial**
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\$3 full Qt 12.00 gal.
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CARD READER.
TELS ABOUT BUSINESS.
Removes Spells and Evil Influences.
Re-unites the Separated and
Gives Luck to All.
1228 25th St. N.W., Washington, D.C.
No letters answered unless accom-
panied by stamp.

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—OF—
TAR, WILD CHERRY &c.
The most certain and speedy remedy
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Consumption.
And all Pulmonary Complaints.
For Sale by
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Masonic Temple,
Corner F and 9th Streets, N. W.

**SUPREME COURT OF THE DIS-
TRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Holding a Probate Court.**
No. 13,285 Administration.
This is to Give Notice:
That the subscriber, of the District of
Columbia has obtained from the Probate
Court of the District of Columbia, Let-
ters Testamentary on the estate of Rob-
ert H. Daggs, late of the District of Co-
lumbia, deceased. All persons having
claims against the deceased are hereby
warned to exhibit the same, with the
vouchers thereof, legally authenticated,
to the subscriber, on or before the 12th
day of December, A. D. 1906; otherwise
they may by law be excluded from a
benefit of said estate.
Given under my hand this 15th day of
December, 1905.
Wm. J. Howard, 100 Massachusetts
avenue, N. W.
Attest: W. C. Taylor, Deputy Regis-
ter of Wills for the District of Colum-
bia, Clerk of the Probate Court.
W. C. Martin, Attorney.

**SPECIAL NOTICES
FOR RENT.**
A beautiful front room, furnished or
unfurnished. 2008 Third street, N. W.
Linden Flats No. 9
FOR 1906.

We noticed several articles in las-
week's Record touching upon the present
and future of the negro of the 20th cen-
tury. The articles in question are to
great extent true. But we ask the ques-
tion, "How can the negro expect to gain
the future favors of the white man if
he United States when lack of harmony
peace and unity reigns within his
midst?" Right here in the District of
Columbia we have a class of negroes
who, if misfortune happens to overtake
one of their number, instead of extend-
ing a helping hand they will rejoice
among themselves at the downfall. These
things have got to be stopped. The
ministers in the pulpit can do the race
a lot of good if they so desire. The
great trouble with some of us is, one
may take all of the world, but give me
Jesus. Unless the negro unites he is
doomed in the United States.
The Rev. E. Haskins, D.D., evangeli-
st, has created two railroads for ser-
mon illustrations. One is Damnation
Railroad and the other Salvation Rail-
road.
The Philadelphia Elks have a mascot
in the person of an elephant. After the
Denver meet, he will be turned over to
the Zoo as a peanut receptacle.
Mr. Root will not weed out unsatis-
factory employees as quoted. His ideas
only relate to bureau chiefs.

ELIXIR BABEK,
The Standard Remedy for
Chills, Fevers, Malaria,
Biliousness and General Debility.

THE best household medicine and tonic in
the world, as hundreds can attest. Took
it until malaria or TYPHOID FEVER
fastened its deadly hold on you, but it rids your
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A druggist's dose, or sent by mail.
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G and H Streets,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Now that we are on the threshold
of another Christmas, is it not about
time to make up your mind to buy for
your loved ones? Some people wait
until the last minute to buy their
Christmas things. A bad plan. Not
out that we can satisfy you, or rather
that you can satisfy yourself here at
any time. But 'tis better to come
before the rush. The selection is
easier and then the prices are no
greater now. Jewelry of tasteful de-
sign is here in abundance.
My Christmas line this year em-
braces Diamond Rings, Diamond
Brooches, Scarf Pins, Cuff Buttons,
Ladies' Watch Chains, Necklaces,
Pendants, Link Bracelets, Gold and
Silver Watches, Fobs, Studs, Foun-
tain Pens, Desk Sets, Collar Buttons,
Desk Clocks, Shaving Sets, Mirrors.



Military Brushes, Hair Brushes.
Clothes Brushes, Hat Brushes, Mir-
rors, Comb, Brush and Mirror Sets,
ink Bottles, Powder Puffs and Cases,
Jewel Cases, etc.

CUT GLASS
is always appropriate at the Christ-
mas season. There is something in
its glitter and beauty and brightness
which makes it appeal to those of re-
fined tastes. There is a vast differ-
ence in Cut Glass qualities and pat-
terns. I am showing only the kind
you will be wise in buying. The
right value is in each piece for the
money you pay for it.

CATHOLIC GOODS.
The largest assortment in the city
of High Grade Rosaries in Solid
Gold, Solid Silver, Pearl, Amethyst,
Crystal, Garnet, Emerald, Jade, Opal,
apphrite, Turquoise, Jasper, etc.
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The Handsomest Line in the City.
Religious Medals in Gold and Sil-
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Benedict, Infant of Prague, St. Jo-
seph, St. Anthony, St. Aloysius, etc.
Solid Gold Sacred Heart Medals in
great variety.

SILVER.
Tea Sets, Coffee Sets, Water Sets,
Chafing Dishes, Pudding Dishes,
Soup Tureens, Butter Dishes, Tea
Spoons, Table Spoons, Sugar Shells,
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Orange Spoons, Sardine Forks, To-
mato Servers, Berry Sets, Gravy La-
dles, Souvenir Spoons, Chocolate
Spoons, Cut Bowls, Etc., Etc.
"DEN" DECORATIONS.
Imported Metlach and Munich
Steins, Brownies, Clocks, Etc.
Novelties in Umbrellas, Gold, Sil-
ver, and French Grey. Rich Designs.
CLOCKS.
Zass Clocks, Porcelain Clocks,
Enameled Clocks, Gilt Clocks, Alarm
Clocks. Each style will make an ap-
propriate Christmas present.

Don't be misled by the "fake" dis-
counts offered you by the Instalment
Jewelry Houses. The prices of these
places are fully 50 per cent. higher
than the legitimate jeweler. They
advertise a discount of 25 per cent.
and yet with the fake discount offer
you their prices are 25 per cent. higher
than you would buy the same goods
in a legitimate store. Goods laid by
for the Holidays. Come now and
avoid the rush.
Respectfully yours,
E. VOIGHT.

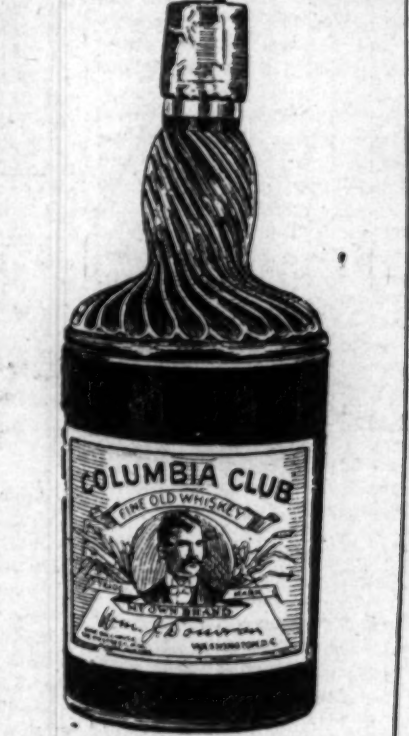
John M. Sylvester, son of Major Syl-
vester, chief of police, of the District of
Columbia, has been appointed to An-
napolis by the President.
Among some of the friends and pat-
rons of The Bee, we mention District
Grand Master J. H. Coleman, Rev. Si-
mon Drew, D. D., Wm. Moreland,
shoes, 491, Pennsylvania avenue, N. W.,
American Home Life Insurance Com-
pany, 5th and G streets, N. W., Dr.
P. B. Brooks, Indiana avenue, N. W.,

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1528 7th street, N. W.
The Base Ball House, 1528 7th
street, is one of the most popular
places of business in the city. There
are places that claim to surpass this
house for pure whiskey, but the
consensus of opinion is among
those who have good tastes that
the BASE BALL HOUSE under
the management of W. J. Donovan



is unequalled. This house is known
to have the purest and best whis-
kies in the market. His excellent
selections are made with care. The
patron's health is more important
than anything else, hence W. J.
Donovan makes it a business to
purchase the purest and the best
wines and liquors the market af-
fords.

HIS COLUMBIA CLUB.
Whiskey is a household article.
The very name tells you that Dono-
van is the only man who handles



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The Old Glory Cigars
is something new. He has recently
purchased several thousand of these
cigars. He had them made es-
pecially for the trade. They are
cigars that smoke appreciable
and are equal to any cigar on the
market. Smokers like a good cigar
and this you can find at Donovan's
Night Cap
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Fine Laces Carefully Done. Oil
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This is another step upward for
the race, the opening of such an es-
tablishment; therefore we ask those
who have race pride to join us in help-
ing this lady to make her business a
success.

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Director, 3rd near New York avenue,
Julius Jackson, hacks for hire, 14th and
Massachusetts avenue, N. W., J. F. John-
son, hacks for hire, 125 D. street, S. W.,
J. O. Holmes, 333 Virginia avenue, S.
W., Dr. Harris, Druggist, 3rd and F
streets, S. W. and others whom we will
mention from time to time.
Japan is now in a position to build
her own vessels of any size in her own
yards.

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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
Capital Stock Fully Paid In.
We insure any person from 3 to 60 years of age if in good health,
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We pay sick and accident benefits varying from 75 cents to \$10.00
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This Association has been and will continue to be under the
CONSTANT INSPECTION OF THE INSURANCE DEPART-
MENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, and we are required
to keep a certain RESERVE FUND on hand for the PROTECTION
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Association other than LEGITIMATE, SAFE, SOUND AND RE-
LIABLE. You can deal with us with the firm assurance that we will
do whatever promised if you do your part.
WANTED AT ONCE!
Twenty Good Agents to represent the
PROTECTIVE BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.
—GOOD PAY— —STEADY EMPLOYMENT—
Call early and secure territory.
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District of Columbia. One which pays promptly; one whose terms are liberal; one
whose officers are men of ability, honesty and integrity; one whose capital
stock is paid up in full, and is in- incorporated and licensed under the
new law of the District of Columbia;
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Best Situations for the highest Wages.
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Trunks, \$2.50 and up. Suit Cases, \$1.15 and up. Harness and
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